

Sam was crafty, and coolly took a round-about way to get to the field of action. When he arrived at the spot where he began, Jack and Reeder had closed, and tumbled together down another precipice, on the side of the mountain, in which fall they both lost their weapons.

Sam descended after them, who also lost his cutlass among the trees and bushes, in getting down.

When he came to them, though without weapons they were not idle; and luckily for Reeder, Jack's wounds were very deep and desperate, and he was in great agony.

Sam came up just time enough to save Reeder: for Jack had caught him by the throat, with his giant's grasp. Reeder then was with his right hand almost cut off, and Jack streaming with blood from his shoulder and belly; both covered with gore and gasps.

In this state Sam was umpire, and decided the fate of the battle. He knocked Jack down with a piece of a rock.

When the lion fell, the two tigers got upon him, and beat his brains out with stones.

The little boy soon after found his way to them. He had a cutlass with which they cut off Jack's head, and three-fingered hand and took them in triumph to Morant Bay.

There they put their trophies into a pail of rum; and, followed by a vast concourse of negroes, now no longer afraid of Jack's *Ola*, they carried them to Kingston and Spanish Town; and claimed the reward of the king's proclamation, and the house of assembly.

DIED.—In Hannali's Town, on Tuesday night, at a very advanced age, JOHN REEDER, a well known black man, as having been many years captain of the Charles Town Maroons. He is the person who, in the year 1781, after a most severe personal conflict, killed the noted and desperate robber *Three-Fingered Jack*, who was supposed by the negroes to be possessed of supernatural powers, and deemed invulnerable from all attacks. In consequence of this service, Reeder received an annual stipend from the government. He did not know his exact age, but said only a few days ago, that he was but a boy at the first peace with the Maroons in the year 1759.

[Kingston (Jam.) paper 3d Aug.]

From the Aurora.

We have been some days in possession of files of the newspapers published at Buenos Ayres. There are two papers, one called *El Nacional*, which is the official paper of the new national government; the other is called *El Censor*, a free and ably conducted paper, abounding with judicious and enlightened discussions.

From these papers we find that the national government was established at Tucuman, and that independence was proclaimed there in May last. The following are extracts and abstracts from those papers.

FROM THE REDACTOR OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED AT THE CITY OF TUCUMAN.

On the 24th of May, 1816, two thirds of the delegates of the United Provinces having reported their presence to the proper authorities at the seat of the general government, they proceeded to organize themselves in form, and having appointed *Pedro Mariano* their president, and *Jose Mariano Serrano* secretary, for the session—they proceeded to the business for which they were elected, and after deliberation, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. The congress of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata is declared to be legally installed, as the supreme authority representing the people of these provinces, and for them exercising the functions of an independent government.

2d. In order that due honour be done to the people, the only legitimate source of sovereign power, their representatives in congress assembled, determine on their behalf, that this congress shall be addressed and distinguished by the title *Sobera no senor*, (sovereign without any superior lord) on all occasions when it shall be necessary to address the national congress. The deputies of the people to the general congress, shall not in their individual capacity, be entitled to any distinction or privileges above their fellow citizens in general.

And it was resolved that these acts and the declaration of independence be made public throughout these United Provinces, and communicated to all the public functionaries and to the other free provinces of South America.

Done at Tucuman, 24th May, 1816.
(Signed) PEDRO MARIANO, President.
JOSE MARIANO SERRANO, Sec'y.

The congress continued in session during the whole of May, June and July. Transacting affairs concerning the internal administration, and providing means for the support and reinforcement of the armies of independence in Peru, and Chili, with organizing the executive department.

On the 3d of June, they proceeded to the election of a proper person to fulfil the duties of the executive magistracy, or director of the United Provinces, when *Colonel Don Juan Martin Pueyrredon*, was unanimously elected.

After the election was declared, and the oath of office solemnly administered, the president of congress addressed the supreme director, to the following effect.

Sir,—I recommend to you in the name of our country to be vigilant against the licentiousness which may be directed against the principles of our holy religion. Remember that no state can long exist without religion of some kind, and that the existence of the state will be more solid and durable when founded on the public morals.

I most earnestly recommend to you the maintenance of the sacred cause of liberty and independence, the destruction of every thing tending to public or private corruption, the repression of disorders and dissipation, which, stirred up by foreign agents and evil disposed persons, have placed the cause of the republic for some time in more imminent peril within, than could arise from any efforts of an exterior enemy.

Permit me to congratulate our constituents and the congress of these states, on the choice of a person so well qualified to fulfil the important functions of supreme director, and to realize the high expectations of the people. May Heaven guide all your steps, preside in all your deliberations, and conduct you and our country through the ways of peace, justice and truth, for the liberty and happiness of these United States.

After which the director was escorted to his residence, and the sitting of the congress was adjourned.

In the newspaper called *El Censor*, we find that a proclamation was published at Buenos Ayres on the 19th July.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has been communicated to this government by the supreme director of the United Provinces that the independence of these provinces has been proclaimed in manner following:

"The sovereign congress of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, assembled at Tucuman have under this date declared the indepen-

dence of all this part of South America, and its freedom from the dominion, power, laws and authority of the kings of Spain and the Spanish nation."

I communicate to your excellency this important information, so that you may govern yourself thereby, and in order that you may cause the publication of this happy event to be made throughout all the districts of your provincial administration.

Done at Tucuman, 9th July.
(Signed) JUAN MARTIN PUEYREDON.
(Signed) SYLVESTER ZCAZATE, Sec'y
To his excellency the President of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Wherefore,—I the director of the Province of Buenos Ayres, do make known by this my proclamation, that this province is forever released and free from the authority of the Spanish monarchy, under which for three centuries we have suffered so many oppressions and afflictions. As this happy event has been already anticipated by unusual and general rejoicings, by all true American hearts, I recommend it to all the good citizens of this province, to address most fervent thanks to the Almighty disposer of nations, for as much as that he has been pleased to elevate us to the dignity of a free people, and an independent nation, &c. &c.

(Signed) MIGUEL de ZRIGOYEN.
F. A. Escalado } Secretary.
Manuel Obligado }

The private accounts which well informed persons bring from Buenos Ayres, amounts to this, that there appears to be no danger of the liberties of the Republic of Rio de la Plata, unless from the dangerous influence of the priesthood, who appear there, as every where else, under the disguise of the ministers of Christ, to be performing the ministry of the Devil, and eager to prostrate every power and undermine every authority which appears disposed to set independent of their influence. General knowledge has made very little progress among the great mass of those who are born in South America. The policy of the monarchy and the priesthood, have conspired, with as much success, as the professors of Islamism to exclude every sort of knowledge and study, but that of mysteries above the reach of human reason, and dogmas repugnant to the beneficence of a wise and good God, and a mild and merciful Redeemer. The torments of hell are painted in such hideous forms to the people of South America, as to absorb every other feeling where the fanaticism takes effect, and to render the good and the beauties of the fruitful earth, which God intended as a paradise for man, only a more fruitful source of misery to the unfortunate beings. The multitudes of the priests, which appear rather to increase than diminish with the establishment of independence, retard the progress of liberty more than any other obstacle; and in the opinion of some, threatens it still, either with subversion, or the most dreadful of all sacrifices, that is, massacre in the name of God.

Let us hope that the experience of ages will not be thrown away, and that a spirit more mild and consistent with the gospel of Christ will prevail; and that so fair a portion of creation will not be desolated by the fell fury of a gloomy and burning priesthood.

MEXICO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser were yesterday favoured with a translation of the following interesting intelligence from Mexico. The fact here stated of the revolutionists having taken possession of Matagorda, is confirmed by the report of captain Fowler, from New-Orleans.

"His excellency Don Jose Manuel de Herrera, minister plenipotentiary from the Republic Government of Mexico, to the United States, has communicated, under date of 24th August last, from the port of Matagorda, to a respectable person at Philadelphia, the following information:

The republican army of the province of Vera Cruz, under the command of general Vitoria laid siege, on the 18th of July last to the cities of Cordova and Orizaba, which were then on the eve of surrendering. The commander-in-chief of the republican troops of the province of Puebla Teran, was endeavouring by forced marches to occupy the ports of Guazacualcos, which was without means of defence. General Bastamante had been victorious over the royalists as often as he had met them, and was pursuing them with all haste. General Arredondo, commander-in-chief of the interior provinces, for the royalists, had fallen back with the few forces under his orders, on Monterrey, the capital of the new kingdom of Leon, in consequence of the republicans having occupied the port of Matagorda, where they had fortified themselves, and where they were daily augmenting their strength. Subsequent to the possession of that port has been the evacuation of St. Antonio de Baxar, capital of the province of Texas, which was garrisoned by the regiment of Estramadura, one of the most famous corps of the royal party.

"The republican army of the North is, for the present under the command of colonel Piere, during the absence of general Toledo who is now in the United States on business of moment and whose presence with the army is impatiently desired.

"The representatives who are to compose the next congress are named by the people, and by the present time will have opened their session. It afforded great pleasure to see the joy and enthusiasm which pervaded the Mexicans on the days of election. A person who was witness to this interesting scene says, that in the province of Valladolid, there were various likenesses of Washington and Franklin, which the people carried in their processions, accompanied with music and songs, allegorical of the occasion.

"Between Washington and Franklin, some carried the resemblance of the general Cura Balgo, the first who had the glory and courage to raise the standard of liberty, who was afterwards made prisoner, and shot by the cruel Spaniards at the age of seventy.

"Never has the Mexican cause presented so favourable an aspect. The next congress, formed of men of influence will remove all those difficulties, which, until the present moment, have paralyzed that rapid progress which was looked for in a revolution created by the unanimous and express will of the people.

"The immense resources which our beautiful country contains, will henceforward be administered by a government, which, meriting the public confidence, will give a new impulse and will cause itself to be felt by the physical and moral qualities of the republic.

"The next campaign will be an object of lively interest to all men who are really lovers of the sacred rights of humanity; it will complete the emancipation of that fine country from the oppressive hand of despotism. The inhabitants of Mexico will hereafter be enabled to enjoy and participate equally the precious gifts with which nature has favoured them."

well proportioned, and equally civilized as the Osages. They originally were settled on the Mississippi, and are now divided into ten tribes.

Station 4th. The Sioux pass, of the three rivers, 299 miles from 3d station. These three streams fall into the Missouri, nearly at the same point.—The first 35 yards wide—the 2d, 12 yards wide, and the 3d nearly of the same size.

Station 5th. At the junction of the Cheyenne river, 158 miles from station 4th. The Indians, who originally inhabited the banks of this river, were very numerous; but from their frequent wars with the Sioux, have been reduced to 800, their present number.

Station 6th. Fort Manan, 290 miles from station 5th. This place received its name from governor Lewis and his party wintering here, in their route to the Pacific ocean. It is situated in a point of low grounds, on the north side of the Missouri, covered with tall and heavy cotton wood. Its lat. is 47° 21', and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missouri, 1640 miles. Three distinct nations of Indians reside in the vicinity of this place. The Mandans, the Apanahaws, and the Winnetrees. These tribes all live in harmony with each other.

Station 7th. The mouth of Yellow-stone river, 285 miles from station 6th. At the point of junction of this river with the Missouri, the ground is at the usual height of 10 or 18 feet above the water, and therefore not overflowed.

The Yellow-stone, which had been known to the French, as the Rochejaune river, according to information in the Rocky Mountains; its heads are near those of the Missouri and the Platte, and it may be navigated in canoes almost to its head. The Missouri at its junction is 520 yards wide, and the Yellow-stone, 855 yards. The Indians settled here are the Assinibouians.

Station 8th. Mouth of Milk river, 410 miles from station 7th. This river is navigable for boats and canoes. Gov. Lewis gave it this name from the extraordinary circumstance of the water having a peculiar whiteness, such as might be produced by a table spoonful of milk in a dish of tea. The Assinibouians are likewise the inhabitants of this country.

Station 9th. The mouth of Marias river, 251 miles from station 8th. The latitude of this place is 47° 25', and about 30 miles lower down than the great falls of the Missouri; the Black-foot Indians inhabit upon the banks of this river.

Station 10th. The mouth of Clark river, 226 miles from station 9th.

Station 11th. The mouth of Flatheads river, 168 miles from station 10th.

Station 12th. Upon the Columbia, at the mouth of Lewis river from the east; 127 miles from station 11th.

Station 13th. At the mouth of Cataract river, and its junction with the tide water of Columbia, 132 miles from station 12th. The latitude of this place is 49° 45'.

The advantages to be derived from the establishment of such a line of forts, are too apparent to require much discussion. The expense of maintaining an army of 2000 men for this purpose, would be amply remunerated by the commerce of the Pacific ocean. The United States would be no longer dependent upon the East-India company of England, and the continent of Europe might be supplied with the manufactures of the east, transported across the continent of North America, in place of the circuitous navigation of Good Hope.

EXTENSIVE FIRES IN THE INTERIOR.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. Oct. 5.

For several days past, the atmosphere in this vicinity has been filled with such thick smoke, as sometimes to render the sun so dim, as to be viewed without pain to the eye, and nearly to eclipse the moon.

This smoke proceeds from the fires now burning in the back part of the state. At Gilmantown, on Tuesday last, the woods being on fire, an explosion took place, which threw up trees and timber to the height of 60 feet, and a column of fire as high as the eye could reach, to the extent of about five rods square.

This happened on the land of Mr. Thurston, about four miles east of the Academy, between one and two o'clock, A. M. attended with a noise similar to an earthquake, and lasted a minute or two.

The fires extended to Guilford, Alton, Barnstead, New-Durham, Farmington, and Rochester. We also hear that in the county of Grafton, in the town of Plymouth, Rumney, Wentworth and Warren, very extensive fires have raged—as also in the towns on the Kennebec river.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

This country must soon get very rich in the precious metals, especially if they are only kept securely locked up from circulation. Scarcely a mail comes in that does not bring us an account of an arrival at some port in the United States, from a foreign country, freighted in part with specie. Yesterday we stated that 10,000 dollars had arrived at Norfolk, in the brig Rolla, from St. Thomas. To day it will be seen another vessel has arrived at Salem, with rum, molasses and dollars.

LOSS TO LITERATURE.

The London papers mention the entire loss, on the German coast, of the Abeano, Capt. Moison, soon after leaving Hamburg for this port. It is much feared that a large part of the new library purchased for Mr. Jefferson in Paris and Germany, were shipped on board this vessel, as also many invaluable literary works, selected in France and Germany by professor Everett, for the Cambridge University.—*Bost. Centinel.*

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 8.

New subject of Postage.—One day last week as the post master in this town was opening the great mail, closed at Portland, out jumped a full grown cat, not a little fatigued with a journey of sixty miles over a rough road, and occasionally subjected to the weight of the coachman's feet. It is not known whether she was sent westward to advocate the question of the separation of Maine, or was going to Washington to catch some of the rats, about deserting the ship of state. As no law exists for franking live stock, the post master has detained her upon suspicion of being a spy, till he receives the orders of the department in her case.

From the Delaware Watchman.

THE DEVIL FISHING.

"All the world's a" —fish pond!

SHAKESPEARE CORRECTED.

What luck, old *Clown*, to-day!

Said I, one foggy morning,

As he threw out his line for prey,

Poor mortal folk suborning.

Not much, (quoth he) but what I have,

Beyond dispute, is fair gain;

With notes to *clown* I've caught a knave,

A miser with a bargain.

To catch a needy *beast*, I took

A draggie-tail'd *suit*;

A would-be *helle* found on my hook

A tempting full-dress suit.

I caught a Congressman by dint

Of double compensation;

A lawyer, on promotion bent,

By timely nomination.

These hatters are, tho' oft you'd wish

(No thanks for't) Satan had 'em,

The most unprofitable fish

Of all the sons of Adam.

I caught a Surgeon with a high-

fed subject for dissection;

An Office-hunter with a lie,

Well seasoned for election.

"What fish bite sharpest, Pug?" says I—

"Why as to that, (quoth he)

I find not many very shy,

Of high or low degree.

Your toper bites well at a cork,

(When there's a bottle to it)

Your Jew will even bite at pork,

If he smell money through it.

Your old man likes a parchment, when

For mortgage some one's bitten;

Your youngster likes a fresher skin,

Where yet there's nothing written;

Some shy ones play about the line,

Till prudence waxes feeble,

And those at last are often mine,

Who only meant to *double*.

There's few, indeed, of small or great,

(Or I am much mistaken)

But may, by some peculiar bait,

Be tempted, and then taken.

But there is one, of all the rest,

Who most employs my cook—

The *IDLER* pleases me the best,

He bites the *NAKED HOOK*!

* Nothing can afford a stronger instance of the

reality of fashion, than an extra yard of broadcloth

dragging at their heels now-a-days—That can never

be becoming in the wearer, the very sight of which

is uncomfortable to the beholder.

Wives bridle your tongues.—Mr. Beattie, also

recovered in the same court, during the same

term, two hundred and twenty-five dollars, on an

action of slander brought by him against Mr.

John Beattie, jun. for words spoken by the

said-defendant's wife.

TO PRESERVE CORN.

A respectable correspondent, whom we

know to be one of the best practical farm-

ers in Middlesex county, says "Fields of In-

dian Corn, bitten by the frost, ought to be im-

mediately stripped of the husks, to save the

corn from rotting. The ears will now be

found sealed up, and extremely wet, let the

husks be cut with a knife lengthwise of the

ear, and it will save much labor in stripping

down the husks.

Boston Centinel.

Well thought of!—*—better late than never!*

THE MASSACHUSETTS SPT., a federal paper

printed at Worcester, after some bitter la-

mentations about hard times, and the extravagance

of our government, and all that, suddenly hits

upon the following very natural expedient:

"Though we cannot reform the government,"

says the SPT, and earnestly proceeds in capi-

als, "LET US REFORM OURSELVES."

Excellent!—This maxim is worthy of a So-

lomon, that the first step of a people to take to-

wards reforming the government, is to reform

themselves. If this advice had only been sug-

gested and followed by the federalists some

ten years ago, these hard times would have

been in a great measure averted. But it is

never too late to do good.—Now, since the fed-

eralists were so ready to take what they pretend

to have been the advice of two democratic

editors, and vote for the Compensation Bill, we

may surely hope they will take the infinitely

better advice of one of their own monitors,

and 'reform themselves.' We like that Wor-

cester editor prodigiously. If his advice is

followed, we shall have no more incitements

to insurrections, no more *hatters* for Madison,

no more threats of disunion, no more Hartford

Conventions, no more Washington (Barbar-

Waggs) Benevolent Societies, no more justifi-

cations of foreign aggressions, no more vulgar

abuse against our government, no more idle

grumbling at unavoidable evils. The federal-

ists will begin at the right end at last; and

the Lord give them grace to persevere in the

work of amendment!—Let them 'reform

themselves' and never fear but this ruined

country will do well enough yet.—*J. Watch.*

TAXES IN IRELAND.

A friend has favoured us with a late Irish

paper containing the new Irish assessed taxes,

agreed to by the House of Commons on the 3d

of May, 1816. The following is a sketch.

A house having four fire places for fire,

(stoves or hearths) pay a tax of 12 shillings

British currency. For additional fire places,

the tax is comparatively less.

Seven windows or lights pay one pound ster-

ling.

A house holder having a male servt. 12 8 0

A clerk, book-keeper, or shopman, 2 0 0

One four wheel carriage, 12 0 0

Two wheel carriage, by one horse 6 10 0

Do. Two horses 9 0 0

A coachmaker, for making a four

wheel carriage pays 1 0 0

A horse for saddle or carriage 2 17 8

Two horses 8 14 5

A coach kept for hire 12 0 0

A two wheel carriage, kept for

hire, if used with one horse 6 10 0

Do.

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28.

COMMUNICATION.

The citizens of Lexington are respectfully invited to call and see Mr. BAXTER'S Machinery for preparing and spinning hemp into flax or yarn, for cotton bagging, sailcloth, twine, lines, sewing thread, linen, &c. &c. It is in the first frame building above Mr. Dillon's, Limestone-street, and may be seen from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 1 P. M. and from 2 till 5 P. M.

FRANKFORT, October 25.

On Saturday last the Lieut. Governor arrived in town, for the purpose of taking upon himself the administration devolved on him by the ever to be lamented death of our beloved Governor.

We are authorized to state that CHARLES S. TOWN, Esq. the Secretary of State, (who had been commissioned by Governor Madison) addressed a letter to the Lieut. Governor, informing him that if he wished to make any other disposition of the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Todd did not wish to stand in the way of such arrangement. This the Lieut. Governor accepted as a resignation, and on Monday appointed JOHN POPE, Esq. Secretary of State—who thereupon took the oath of office.

Paladium.

From the Paladium.

TO COL. GABRIEL SLAUGHTER, GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

The subject to which I wish to call your attention, is one of the greatest magnitude. You now fill the most dignified station, to which you can be elevated by the people of Kentucky. The people of Kentucky are generous and brave; and they have confided to you their dearest rights and most important privileges, under the conviction that you were a republican, firm and undeviating. They therefore had the right, and did calculate that you would have selected a republican Secretary, to aid you in the administration of the government—to adopt those measures and further those views which are congenial with the welfare and promotion of republican principles.

In this we have been painfully disappointed. You have commenced your career by giving it the stamp and mark of Federalism. The very man upon whom has rested the hopes, and who in fact has been the rallying point with federalists has been the object of your choice. To disappoint the expectations of the people, under such circumstances—to mar their prospects—to thwart their views—to blight their hopes, and to betray their cause, when confided to your charge, is an unfeeling outrage which knows no palliative. No matter in what manner the subject strikes your mind, it becomes the most mortifying circumstance that has transpired since the formation of our state government. Could the republicans have fair play, and been beaten in the contest, they would have yielded the palm, under the proud and consoling reflection that they used every exertion in supporting those principles which are the boast of freedom. But to be thus disappointed and imposed on, is insupportable. Did you by that appointment expect to conciliate the federalists? If you did, I should have presumed that your age and experience, might at least have convinced you, that the breach could not be closed. No, sir, they seize upon every opportunity to pull down and blast the reputation of the republicans. Reconciliation has been in vain attempted, for years past, by the most splendid talents amongst us. The act speaks for itself, in terms too plain to be misunderstood. If you had chosen a moderate, or doubtful character, you might have been furnished with some apology; but in this thing the gauze is entirely stripped off, and you stand without even the colour of defence.

As to the federalism of Mr. Pope, I have only to turn your attention to his conduct ever since 1812, to substantiate the fact. I presume he would not deny it himself. He has identified himself with the opposition during the war and since—He is their favourite and their idol. And notwithstanding this, you have selected him to be your prime agent in warring the affairs of this state, contrary to the will, and expectations of nine-tenths of the people.

For what purpose were you elected? Was it that we should be ruled by the minority? If so, the people would have chosen a federal Governor. Was it that you should be blind to their wishes—deaf to their calls, and neglectful of their rights? If so, why did you not proclaim your sentiments, that the majority might have understood you? Why did you not unmask yourself, and come forth in your proper and appropriate garb? I voted for you, sir, under the impression that you were a republican—that there was no deception—that there was no fraud. But what would I now give, to recall my vote; and a majority of this state I have no hesitation, will profess the same feelings, when the matter becomes known. I was far from even suspecting that the man who had fought for his country, could take to his bosom an enemy of the war, who had acted with the federalists of the East in their every movement, except in the Hartford Convention.

The late melancholy event, which snatched from the state one of its brightest ornaments, at the very moment when he had been crowned with laurels, will be still more embittered by the recollection that his successor has not only disregarded his very first act; but has patronized the leader of the federalists. Every heart was composed to confidence—every bosom beat high in the expectation, that although under the visitation of Providence, we were deprived of our first choice, we should find in you as able an advocate for the rights of man and the republic. To merit and receive the plaudits of a confiding, brave, magnanimous and generous people, is the first wish of every true patriot and real friend to republicanism. To act in such a way as to forfeit that esteem and applause, must be mortifying indeed to a noble and generous heart. The republicans are astounded—and while they will look at you with suspicion, and stand at an awful distance, the federalists will flock to your standard as their hope. If you can thus wantonly outrage the feelings of the republicans, and derive consolation in the hour of retirement and reflection, after having been fostered and supported by them, you must be callous to those finer feelings of the soul, which dignify and adorn the human character. The people are rarely deceived and duped; but when they are, curses and reproaches will follow. The consequences must be borne by you, however disastrous. As an humble citizen in the walks of private life, I stand aloof from any personal considerations; and nothing but a deep sense of my duty, compels me at this moment to ad-

dress you in the language of remonstrance. I have refrained hitherto from newspaper controversy; but the liberty of the press is the bulwark of our freedom, and having nothing to hope or to fear, I have in compliance with my feelings, addressed you with a candour which does not belong to the fawning sycophant or humble dependant.

CURIUS.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23.

INDIAN TREATY.

It gives us much satisfaction to be enabled to state the friendly that the southern Indians have agreed to observe in future. To Gen. Jackson and to Gen. Meriwether there cannot be too much praise given for the zeal with which they have served their country in procuring this negotiation on the part of the Indians—their work has been successful thus far, and we are truly pleased in being able to state that other objects connected with a southern tribe are in a train of advancement that will probably lead to the most unexpected and glorious termination—a termination that will be of incalculable benefit to the republic—we must for the present forbear entering into particulars.

In the late treaty the Chickasaw relinquish all their claim to the lands lying north of the Tennessee river, and all their claim to the land lying east and south of a line beginning at the mouth of Cane creek to its source, thence due South to Gaice's road, thence along that road to the cotton gin port on the Tombigbee river, thence down that river to the Choctaw boundary, including it is conjectured about ten millions of acres of land, for which the United States' commissioners have agreed to allow them twelve thousand dollars a year for ten years. Considerable part of this cession is most valuable land—the waters of Limestone creek, Shoalwater and Blue creek, on the north side of Tennessee river, are said to run through some of the finest cotton land in America, and on Cane creek, Gold water, and some small streams on the south side of Tennessee there is said to be a very rich body of first rate land.

The Cherokees relinquish (except the plantation of Col. R. Brown) all their claim to the land lying south and west of a line beginning at Camp Coffee, on the south bank of Tennessee river, and running thence south to the ridge, thence eastwardly, leaving the waters of the Black warrior to the right, until the waters of Will's creek opens the ridge, thence down the east bank of the west fork to main Will's creek, thence down the east bank of said creek to Coosa river, and thence down Coosa river, as far as they ever claimed on it. These bounds is supposed to contain near 5,000,000 of acres (as allowed to them by the treaty at Washington last winter) for which the commissioners on the part of the United States consent to allow them 6000 dollars for ten years.

When we consider the quantity of land procured by the commissioners, with its local situation and relative importance to the citizens of the western country, we cannot refrain from expressing a wish that the general government will delay no time in surveying the same, and bringing it into market. More than two years have elapsed since the treaty of Fort Jackson, and the land procured at that treaty is not yet offered for sale. Certainly there is no necessity for such unreasonable waste of time—it is known that if the land is not sold, it will be settled by all sorts of persons, some of whom are not the best citizens in the world, and when such give character to a place, better persons do not like to mix with them.

Clarion.

Several white men have been lately murdered by the Pawnee and Osage Indians. The Pawnees justify the acts as defending the hunting ground from the whites. But the Osages say, that the few whites who visit their country as hunters, kill more Buffalo in one year than would support their nation (of 10,000 persons) for the same time. 5000 Buffalo were killed last season, only for hides and tallow.

The Osages complain that settlements are forming in the most of their hunting country, five hundred miles west of the Mississippi, being about half way to the Spanish villages in Mexico.

It is conjectured that the Indians who have committed the late depredations at the Boon's lick settlements, are Sacks and Winebagos, who were returning from an expedition against some tribes of Missouri Indians, with whom they are at war. Fear, and not treaties, must bind these people, as the experience of General Smith fully illustrates.

Missouri Gazette.

Maryland—It is ascertained that Samuel Ringgold, Samuel Smith, Peter Little, Stephen Archer, and Thomas Culbreth, Republicans, and J. C. Herbert, Philip Stewart, and George Peter, Federalists, are elected to Congress from this state. The ninth district is not heard from. Commodore BAXTER, lost his election by a majority of forty odd votes.

Pennsylvania—Adam Seybert, and William Anderson, Republicans, and John Sargeant, and Joseph Hopkinson, Federalists, are elected members of Congress in the Philadelphia district.

Andrew Stephenson, Esq. formerly speaker of the house of Delegates, is a candidate for Congress, in Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the venerable CLOPTON.

Four thousand five hundred and fourteen persons emigrated from England, Scotland, and Ireland, arrived at New-York from the 1st of January to the 15th of September.

At the recent sale of Mr. H. Hope's picture, Rubens' "woman takes in adultery," was sold to Mr. Miles, a Bristol merchant, for two thousand guineas! The painting is exquisite, but the subject, alas! is now a-days too common. A piece of the same description, last week, cost an amateur ten thousand pounds, which could not be deemed an exorbitant price, as it was fixed by twelve unprejudiced persons.

Several weeks since it was stated that the new steam boat, fitting up at New-York, was about to sail for Russia. We have it from unquestionable authority that this project is abandoned, and that she is to run from New-York to Norwich. This elegant boat is to be called the Connecticut, is to be commanded by Capt. Bunker, and is to leave New-York on Monday, the 23d instant on her first trip.

Wash. City Gaz.

Extract of a letter from an American citizen on board the sloop of War Peacock, to his friend in this city, dated

OFF GIBRALTAR, Aug. 19.

"We sail in the course of an hour or two for Naples. Lord Exmouth sailed hence about four or five days ago, with a fleet of twenty sail, principally ships of the line, against the Turks (Algerines.)

It is expected the most sanguinary contest ever recorded will take place in the course of a few days, and I think it highly probable I shall be in full view of the fight. His lordship, from several unsuccessful attempts, has rather fallen in the estimation of the admiralty, and his fleet is granted him to retrieve his character."

THE SAGE OF MONTICELLO.

From a series of letters published in the Cape Fear Recorder, at Wilmington, N. C. we copy the following interesting account of our late President and his favourite Monticello:

The village of Milton is three miles from the seat of Mr. Jefferson, late President of the United States. My stay there did not exceed 3 hours; and my opportunity to converse with this great man was much shorter than I wished. However, from my own observations, and from correct and authentic information, I am enabled to give you such an account of Monticello, and its philosophic owner, as may afford you gratification and entertainment: as the most minute particulars respecting so eminent a character, and whatever may concern him, must interest you, I hope I shall not be accused of prolixity. Thomas is the oldest surviving son of Peter Jefferson; he had six children; two daughters alone lived to maturity; one married to Mr. John W. Eppes, the other to Mr. Thomas M. Randolph. The patriotism and talents of both these gentlemen are well known to the community. Mrs. Eppes died about 12 or 13 years since, and left two children, one of whom is since dead. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph live near this place.

Mr. Jefferson is very regular and temperate in his mode of living; he retires to his chamber about 9 o'clock, and rises before the sun, both in summer and winter; and it is not easy to conceive a more grand or sublime sight than the rising of the sun viewed from the summit of Monticello. Until breakfast, which is early, he is employed in writing; after that he generally visits his workshops, labourers, &c. and then until 12 o'clock he is engaged in his study, either in drawing, writing, or reading; he then rides over his plantation, returns at two, dresses for dinner, and joins his company. He retires from table soon after the cloth is removed, and spends the evening in walking about, reading the newspapers, and in conversation with such guests as may be with him. His disposition is truly amiable, easy of access, quick and ready in dispatch of business, and so condescending and naturally pleasing in his manners and address, that no person, at all acquainted with him, can feel in his presence perplexity or embarrassment.

Monticello is a conical hill; its summit, on which stands the house, is 500 feet above the adjoining country. The view from hence is extensive, variegated and charming. To the west, the Blue Mountains, at a distance of about 15 miles, bound the prospect; while to the north and east, the eye wanders in rapture over an expanse of I think, forty-five miles, and can distinguish particular objects at that distance. It is near a mile from the public road, which leads between Charlottesville and Milton.

The house is an irregular octagon with porticoes on the east and west sides, and piazzas on the north and south ends. Its extent including the porticoes and piazzas, is about 110 by 90 feet; the external is finished in the doric order complete, with balustrade on the top of it. The internal of the house contains specimens of all the different orders except the composite, which is not introduced. The hall is in the Ionic, the dining room is in the Doric, the parlour is in the Corinthian, and dome in the Attic. In the other rooms are introduced several different forms of these orders, all in the truest proportions according to Palladio. On the ground floor are eleven rooms, on the second six, and on the attic four; there are cellars under the whole. Through the antes of the house from north to south on the cellar floor, is a passage of 500 feet long leading to two wings, or ranges of buildings of one story, that stand equally distant from each end of the house, and extend 120 feet eastwardly from the passages, terminated by a pavilion of two stories at the end of each. The roofs of the passages, and range of buildings, form an agreeable walk, being flat and floored, and have a Chinese railing round them—they rise but a little height above the lawn, that they may not obstruct the view. On the south side are the kitchen, smoke house, dairy, waste house, and servant's rooms; on the north are the ice house, coaches, &c. The library is extensive, and contains, as it might indeed be expected, a vast collection of rare and other valuable works, on all subjects, and in all languages.

Mr. Jefferson has a large collection of mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments and Indian curiosities. Among the latter are busts of a male and female, sitting in the Indian position; they are supposed to be of great antiquity, and to have been formed by the Indians; they were ploughed up in the state of Tennessee; are of very hard stone, but considerably defaced. There is also in the hall a representation of a battle between the Panis and Osages, also a map of the Missouri and its tributary streams, both executed by Indians on dressed buffalo hides; bows, arrows, poisoned lances, pipes of peace, wampum

belts, mockasins, &c. several dresses, and cooking utensils, of the Mondan and other nations of the Missouri.

The statuary in the hall consists of a colossal bust of Mr. Jefferson, by . . . It is on a truncated column, on the pedestal of which are represented the twelve tribes of Israel, and the twelve signs of the zodiac. A full length figure of Cleopatra, in a reclining position, after she had applied the asp; and the busts of Voltaire and Thurgot, in plaister; there is likewise a model of one of the pyramids in Egypt.

In the parlour are busts of the emperors Alexander of Russia, and Napoleon of France, sitting on columns, and a sleeping Venus.

In the bow of the dining room, are busts of general Washington, Doctor Franklin, Marquis de la Fayette, and Paul Jones, in plaister.

The collection of paintings is considered by connoisseurs to be of the first rate. Among them is the Ascension, by Poussin; the Holy Family, by Raphael; Scourging of Christ, by Reubens; Circumcision, by Guido; and a great many other scriptural and historical pieces by the first masters; portraits, prints, medals, &c. of celebrated characters and events.

The collection of natural curiosities, is tolerably extensive, and consists of mammoth and other bones, horns of different kinds, a head of the mountain ram, petrifications, crystallizations, minerals, shells, &c. In short, 'tis supposed there is no private gentleman in the world, in possession of so perfect and complete a scientific, useful and ornamental collection. His lands adjoining Monticello, are said to be about eleven thousand acres; of which about fifteen hundred acres are cleared; he has a large tract of land in Bedford county, where he raises annually about 40,000 wt. of tobacco, and grain sufficient to maintain the plantation. He keeps no stock of horses and cattle here, but uses mules for his waggons. The number of his negroes is about two hundred. His flock of sheep are valuable; they consist of the Cape or large tail, Shetland and Merino breeds. The manufactures at present carried on by him, are at Bedford, of smith's work, and at Monticello, a millery; the latter conducted by boys, and a manufactory of cotton and woollens. Mr. Jefferson proposes making considerable improvements, useful and ornamental, both here and in his pleasure grounds.

"ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE!"

DIED—Yesterday, at half past one o'clock, in the 62d year of his age, Col. Nicholas RUTLEDGE Moore, late a member of Congress and commandant of a cavalry regiment attached to the 3d division, M. M. Col. Moore was one of those worthies, who so nobly achieved the independence we now enjoy. His amiable qualities both in public and private life will long be cherished with gratitude by his fellow-citizens. He has left a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

Bost. Pat.

DIED—On the 11th inst. at Washington City, Col. THOMAS LEAR, accountant of the department of war.

THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening, Oct. 29.

WILL be presented a celebrated Tragedy, in five acts, written by Shakespeare, called

OTHELLO,

THE MOOR OF VENICE.

END OF THE PLAY.

By particular request, Mr. Alexander will sing

"The Bag of Nails"

To which will be added, a Musical Farce called

THE POOR SOLDIER.

For particulars examine bills.

SEGARS.

A few Boxes of superior quality SEGARS have just been received from Philadelphia, and are for sale at the store of

43-1* GEORGE TROTTER & SON.

BOOKS LOST.

Debates in the Virginia Convention John Adams' Administration, by John Wood.

Proofs against Wilkinson, by Daniel Clarke Vth and Vith volumes Swift's Works.

Memoirs of Cumberland

Two volumes Salmagundi.

11d volume Letters from England.

11d volume Blackstone—old edition.

Jones on Bailment.

Laws on Pleading.

Those books have been borrowed so long since, that I deem them lost. Those who have them will oblige me by returning them.

DAVID TODD.

October 10.

BOOTS and SHOES

HAY and WHITMARSH have for sale a large and general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Measures will be taken for any kind of Shoes as usual.

October 28.

44-8

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for or taking an assignment on a bond executed by the subscribers, to a certain Thomas Lincoln, for the sum of two hundred dollars annually, commencing some time in the year 1815, as we have accounts, &c. against the said Thomas Lincoln, and are determined not to pay said bond till our accounts are fairly settled. GEORGE LINCOLN, DAVID RICE.

Lexington, October 22, 1816.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock of goods requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make payment, as he cannot go to the eastward for a supply of NEW GOODS before January. He intends in the interim, devoting his attention to the STEAM MILL, on Water-street, which he has rented of Mr. Sanders, where he will give the highest price in cash for WHEAT, CORN, and BUCK WHEAT. Orders for flour left at Col. M. Mason's office, or at the mill, will be duly attended to by . . . AND STANTON.

Lexington, Oct. 22.

44-11

NOTICE.

TO all whom it may concern, That I shall apply to the court to be held for the county of Gallatin, on the second Monday in February next, for an order to establish a town on my land, lying in McCaull's Bottom, on the Ohio river, and about eight miles above the mouth of Kentucky river—agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL SANDERS.

October 14th, 1816.

44-2m 3m

TAKEN UP by Philip Smith, in Jessamine County, near Mount Pleasant Meeting-house, a ROAN MARE, 12 years old, the near hind foot white, a small star in the forehead, about 14 hands high, no brand perceivable. Appraised to 12 dollars. Given under my hand this 9th day of August, 1816.

JAMES DUNN, J. R.

A Copy. Test, S. H. WOODSON, CLK.

45*

AUCTION.

On Thursday, October 31, 1816.

WILL be sold at Auction, 11 NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls. Upwards of Thirty head of English CATTLE, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Spring Calves—some BEEF CATTLE, two yoke of WORK OXEN, one light JERSEY WAGON, one Cart.

This goods will be sold at the door of the auction room, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of 30 days.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

Lexington, Oct. 12.

43-2

The Gentlemen who borrowed my U. M. BRELIA from my office, two or three weeks ago, will please return it, when he is done with it.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

October 9, 1816.

43

JOHN POTTER.

At 18, South Front street, Philadelphia, WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky Merchants, for 2 1/2 per cent, and will warrant them cheaper than they can buy. Money or good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELLIS WATFIELD, Esq. Lexington.

October 21.

New Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON,

Has just received a neat and general assortment of

French, India and British

GOODS,

In addition to his former assortment which will render it complete. Prompt payments being made for the same, he will be enabled to sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices for cash.

Wanted 8,000 yards Tow Linen.

Half Cash and half Goods will be given.

35-1f August 1816.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anglitz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

SALE OF HORSES.

I WILL SELL, on Saturday, the 2d November next, opposite the Court House, upwards of

Forty Fine Horses,

Some of which are excellent Rallies, Carriage, and Cart Horses. They will be sold on a credit of nine months. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely. DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Lexington, October 8.

43-11a

To my Friend and the Public in general.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE, of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42- Oct. ber 14.

TAKEN UP by Andrew Norvel, in Woodford County, near Buckley's Ferry, a HORSE MARK, ten years old, 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder 2, with a star in her forehead, and some scars in the left Book. Appraised at \$18, by John Edwards and Seth Ramsey, this 22d July, 1816.

A copy. Attest, PHILIP SWIGERT, d. c. w. c. c.

41*4

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Additional Accountant's Office.

Sept. 27, 1816.

It having been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war, and are now unsettled, It is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrears of pay due them, that by forwarding their papers to this office, by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense, by the appointment of an agent to transact their business for them.

The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed that by forwarding their papers to this office, for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense.

PETER HAGNER,

42-3 Accountant.

A variety of Blanks,

For sale this office.

POETRY.

The following poem was written in Ireland, during that unfortunate period, when struggling against foreign oppression and religious fanaticism, the blood of brave and virtuous men flowed in torrents, and by the vile hands of every ruffian stranger: We give it a place in our columns, feeling sympathies for those who fought, though unsuccessfully, for liberty, and as we offer it at home where freedom reigns, to the virtuous exile, and the proscribed. (AURORA.)

THE ORANGEMAN'S CONVERSION.

A TRUE STORY.
Just at the moment when a poor man's humble cottage was going to be set on fire, the following dialogue took place between the soldier and poor man:
Soldier:—“HELL or CONNAUGHT! die thou peasant!”
Man:—“Brenn this Orange in thy glory!
Thou a Christian voice thouapest,
Think of mercy now no more!”
Poor Man:—“SOLDIER! once thy country's glory!
E'en with her children bleeds!
Touche'd by Erin's woeless story,
Soldier stay thy cruel deeds.
Think, O, think, the time arriving,
When thy country shall be free;
Then shall every tongue be striving—
Every hand—to punish thee!
Victim to a vengeful nation,
Where the wretched fool thou'st been;
Even now, more cunning station,
Yields thee up—itsself to screen!
See'st thou not the coward stranger,
Lording o'er the prostrate soil,
Give to thee the total danger,
But—fracture—of the spoil!
Surely, if thou seek'st for plunder,
In the cabins of the poor;
Justly may the Peasant wonder,
If the Cattle be secure!
Seek'st thou plunder then—what dotage
Thoubs thee of thy common sense?
Rife not the wretched cottage,
But the seat of opulence!
Or, by false religion goaded,
Would'st thou shed a Christian's blood,
Learn the cruel faith exploded,
Yields to charity and God!
Sounds of massacre and pillage,
Scream a list—the piteous moan!
See the smoke from yonder village!
Hark the shriek—the dying groan!
If to join in kind communion,
Children of a milder faith—
If to sigh for peace and union,
Be a crime—infect my death!
Come then soldier, welcome slaughter;
Freely I resign my life!
Only spare—O, spare my daughter,
And respect my tender wife!
Still the brave are prone to pity;
See, the soldier sheds a tear!
And in sorrow at the ditty,
Learns in mercy to forbear!
See his manly arm outstretched!
Hark! he swears by honor's laws,
Henceforth to sustain the wretched,
—Or—to die—in Erin's cause!”

CAUTION TO SURVEYORS.

No phenomenon more frequently astonishes land surveyors than a sudden variation of the needle of their compass. This they generally attribute to the vicinity of iron ore; when the variation proceeds from a very different reason. We shall enumerate a few of the principal causes which we know by experience tends to affect the magnetic needle.

1st. Rubbing the glass of the compass which is over the needle, with a silk handkerchief or woolen cloth is certain of affecting, in a degree, the magnetism of electricity, which always tends to alter the magnetic power.

2d. Exposing the compass for any time to a hot sun, produces the same effect. In a hot day the surveyor ought to be careful to cover his compass after he has made his observation.

3d. Hammering or beating in any manner the brass of which the instrument is composed, will draw the north pole of the needle towards the hammered part. The brass of all magnetic instruments should be either left quite short, or it should be chosen of such sort as will not be made magnetic by hammering; which sort, however, does not occur very frequently.

4th. During a thunder storm, or immediately preceding it, the needle sometimes varies.

5th. If the glass of the compass, or the brass round it, be not kept perfectly dry, a slight change will also be produced.

6th. In surveying along the sea coast the north pole will always tend one or two degrees towards the land.

7th. The declination is always more west seven minutes in the afternoon of the day than in the morning.—*Lynchburg Press*

SEÑOR OLIVIA

To the editors of the Baltimore Patriot.
You will please give the following short sketch of a singular character, a place in your paper.

The ex-priest señor Olivia, who was lost a few months past doubling Cape Horn, was a native of the province of Concepcion, a fine young man of liberal education, of a remarkably strong mind, benevolent and brave. When the revolution took place in Chili, he was acting as priest; reason burst with such influence on his high mind, and he was so amazed at the state of slavery and ignorance in which he lived, that he exclaimed like a person who awakes from a dream “we are all born free, and I will enjoy natural rights or perish in the glorious cause.” He from that moment dropped his superstition, left the convent, and entered into the Patriot army, as a chaplain—and such was his influence that he was soon made a member of the government (the Junta) until the royalists, in consequence of the factions and divisions of the Chilian, recaptured the country, when he with many thousands more Patriots fled to the provinces of La Plata. There restless and groaning under his loss, and the oppressed state of his native country—he embarked with Com. Brown in the Buenos Ayres squadron, destined to cruise on the coast of Chili, and to co-operate with the Patriot army then ready to pass the Andes to attack Chili. He was not unsuccessful; they captured many prizes, and took a great deal of specie from the Old Spaniards, and was sent to convey several prizes to La Plata, and was unfortunately lost off Cape Horn in the privateer that he is said to have commanded. If a priest is capable of such enterprize and gallant actions, what may not the glorious cause of liberty expect from the numerous inhabitants of South America. Poor Olivia! he merited a better fate. May his departed spirit ascend to Heaven as a minister to plead in behalf of the oppressed and persecuted Patriots of South America.

A real tragedy was exhibited at Sacket's Harbor, a few days since, before a large company of spectators. Attached to the show bill of a wire dancer, appeared an advertisement of an Italian sailor, who promised to exhibit wonderful feats, such as the spectators had never before seen. Curiosity attracted a very full house. After the first had performed his part of the entertainment, the sailor entered, called for a blanket and pillow, and laid himself down on the floor. All eyes were turned toward him in anxious expectation, when he drew from his bosom a pistol, clapped the muzzle to his ear, and blew out his brains! This closed the entertainment.—*Alb. Argus.*

Washington Monument LOTTERY.

THIRD CLASS.

WILL commence drawing in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday in March, and draw 1000 tickets each day, and finish in seven weeks from the time of its commencement.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 3 Prizes of | 20,000 dollars. |
| 4 — | 10,000 |
| 5 — | 5,000 |
| 20 — | 1,000 |
| 26 — | 500 |
| 100 — | 100 |
| 140 — | 50 |
| 400 — | 20 |
| 11,000 — | 12 |

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

The tickets are from a plate engraved by Messrs Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. of Philadelphia, and contains superior miniature likenesses of Gen. Washington, engraved from their most approved paintings, and from the exact similitude to the original, are of great value. The likenesses are engraved on the right end of the tickets, and may be separated therefrom without injury. The subscribers have received a few tickets from Messrs. SIMMONS and SMITH, sole agents for Managers in Baltimore, and offer them for sale at the original price of \$10 each.

They will be regularly furnished with the official slips of drawings, and will give information respecting the fate of all tickets sold by them. Persons wishing to adventure would do well to make an early application, as the tickets will be advanced in price, from time to time. B. GAINES, J. M. MCALLA.

Sept. 24, 1816.

Grand State Lottery,

Now drawing in the city of Philadelphia.

| | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 Prize of | \$40,000 |
| 1 — | 20,000 |
| 2 — | 10,000 |
| 4 — | 5,000 |
| 7 — | 2,000 |
| 15 — | 1,000 |
| 27 — | 500 |
| 26 — | 300 |
| 30 — | 200 |

The above Lottery have progressed in drawing up to the 23d August, comprising 24 days, 500 tickets, each day.

Tickets warranted undrawn at \$13, the present price in Philadelphia.

HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Black double and changeable Levantines.
do do Florences.
Black, white and coloured Satins.
do do Virginis.
Black and plaid Italian Latestings.
Bird eye silk Handkerchiefs.
Fringed black Canton do.
Bandanna do.
8-4 Levantine Shawls.
6-4 Damask do.
5-4 & 8-4 Serge do.
Sensations and Saracens.
Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery.
do do do Gloves.
do do do Beaver Gloved.
Silk and Cotton Laces.
Sewing Silk, assorted.

Which they offer for sale much lower than the ordinary prices.

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Two doors from the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, Main street. 37

Silver Plating.

ANDREW M. JANARD and JOHN C. NUTTMAN,

Have commenced the

Silver Plating Business.

Opposite the Kentucky Insurance Company's Office, Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, under the firm of

JANUARY & NUTTMAN.

Where they have on hand an elegant assortment of PLATED WARE, consisting of *Bride Buis, Stirrups, Spurs, Saddlery, Coach Mounting, &c.* which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail on moderate terms. Country Merchants and Saddlers will find it their interest to give them a call before they purchase. Old work replated in the best manner, and cash given for old Silver and Pewter.

N. B. John C. Nuttman will continue to execute

ENGRAVING

Of all all kinds, in the neatest manner, on application as above.

Lexington, Sept. 25. 40—t

COMMISSION-HOUSE.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,

Has lately received and offers for sale at his Commission-House on Main-Street, four doors above Main Cross-Street,

| | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Sugar, | Oils, |
| Coffee, | Whisky, |
| Chocolate, | Brandy, |
| Teas, | Rum, |
| Rice, | Wine, |
| Almonds, | Shrub, |
| Raisins, | Spanish Segars, |
| Prunes, | Best Cheving Tobacco, |
| Molasses, | [co, |
| Mustard, | |
| Pepper, | |
| Alspice, | |
| Nutmegs, | |
| Cloves, | |
| Shad, | |
| Mackerel, | |
| Salmon, | |

As agent for William Starling, Esq. keeper, he will sell Nails by the box at the wholesale prices at the Penitentiary, adding the carriage from Frankfort to Lexington. Persons who may want supplies of Nails, or any of the articles above specified, will probably find it their interest to call before they make their purchases.

* * He will give fifty cents cash per Bushel, for clean dry FLAX SEED—He will also give cash for a quantity of good WHISKY. 38—6w

A variety of Blanks,

For sale this office,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

SEVERAL STONE MASONS.

Accustomed with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville. Enquire of Mr. Williamson at French Lick, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky. Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen. August 7th, 1816.

CARDING & FULLING

(At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.)

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.
Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale,

A quantity of very strong coarse Satinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens. THOMAS ROYLE. 34—t

United States' Bank Notice.

THE COMMISSIONERS for superintending the subscription to the capital of the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, hereby give notice according to law, that the first instalment of the subscriptions to the capital of the said Bank, amounting to eight millions four hundred thousand dollars, in gold and silver coin and in the public debt, has been actually received, and that an election for twenty Directors of the said Bank, by the qualified stockholders of the capital thereof, will be held in the commissioners' room, in the Banking House of Stephen Girard, South Third Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October next, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and four o'clock in the afternoon, and by adjournment from day to day if found necessary.

The act of incorporation provides that “stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy;” that “no one but a stockholder, a resident citizen of the United States, shall vote in the choice of Directors;” therefore stockholders voting by proxy, will declare their citizenship, and place of residence, and acknowledge the same before some justice of the peace, or notary public in their vicinity.

Stockholders who may have subscribed at more than one time or place, will be entitled to a vote only according to the aggregate amount of the shares so subscribed.

The following scale exhibits the number of votes to which the stockholders will be entitled in voting for Directors, viz:

| shares. | votes. | shares. | votes. |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 1 | 68 | 16 |
| 4 | 2 | 76 | 17 |
| 6 | 3 | 84 | 18 |
| 8 | 4 | 92 | 19 |
| 10 | 5 | 100 | 20 |
| 14 | 6 | 110 | 21 |
| 15 | 7 | 120 | 22 |
| 22 | 8 | 130 | 23 |
| 26 | 9 | 140 | 24 |
| 30 | 10 | 150 | 25 |
| 36 | 11 | 160 | 26 |
| 42 | 12 | 170 | 27 |
| 48 | 13 | 180 | 28 |
| 54 | 14 | 190 | 29 |
| 60 | 15 | 200 | 30 |

But the act of incorporation provides, that “no person, co-partnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes.”

W. JONES,
STEPHEN GIRARD,
THOS M. WILLING,
THOS LEHR,
CADWALLADER EVANS, Jr.
Commissioners.

CHAS. J. NICHOLAS,
Secretary to the board of Commissioners.

Philadelphia, 26th Aug 1816. 38

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41

October 10, 1814.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupola for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—t

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date. I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9. 28—t

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in cash the ensuing fall and winter for

Tallow, Hogs' Lard and Kitchen Grease.

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

August 5th, 1816. 32

A STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED, (supposed to be rode away by some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a SORREL HORSE, about 15-1-2 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane, and what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collar, and his breast with the breast belt having been much galloped by being worked in the horse-walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded. JOHN JONES. Cotton Factory, Waer-street, } Lexington, Sept. 2. } 53—t

CLOCKS & WATCHES.

SAMUEL AYRES.

HAVING lately received from Philadelphia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch materials, in addition to his former stock, is now prepared to do business in his line on the shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale, several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches of a good quality—he continues his shop at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexington, where he also keeps a regular supply of the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK, which he sells on the lowest terms according to quality; and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver. He has lately received a quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior quality, suitable for old and young persons, which he will sell with or without frames, to suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks to go to the eastern states, to be absent from this state three or four months in which time his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook and Charles Clark, who will give every attention to those who may please to call on them for business, orders from a distance will also be strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent upper Room, suitable for a School, with desks and seats complete. Lexington, July 10, 1816. 29—

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE.

WINES, &c.

The subscribers shall expect by the arrival of their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.

8 Pkds. Bright New Orleans Sugar
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine
50 boxes Medoc Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champagne ditto ditto
10 pipes real Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes Martineque & Amsterdam Cordials
10 kegs Orange Juice
13 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herrings
50 kegs Pickled Salmon
5 barrel Almonds
50 boxes sresh Muscatel Raisins,
60 do filo Prunes
7 boxes Parmezan Cheese,
35 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bags Corks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons Logwood

BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,
13 hds. New Orleans Sugar.

BY THE BARGE SALLY,

1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,

AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-BOAT ETNA,

100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which will be sold at 10¢ dollars per dozen, including all charges.

IN STORE,

50 crates Queensware

50 bags

30 barrels & } first quality Green Coffee

10 hds.

30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Copersas

Pittsburg Glass, assorted

Also, a small invoice containing a general assortment of Hardware

A few casks Gun and Musket Flints

Together with several other articles which will be sold by the package on the lowest terms.

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.

May 8th, 1816. 20

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and

Garden Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,

BOXES, Glass and Painted,

Elegant Painted & Queensware SNUFF BOXES,

MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others

too numerous for description,

REFINED LIQVORICE, in boxes, for colds, and

coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

DURABLE INK,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,

An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,

FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior

quality.

BOSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47

November 20.

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly. 48— New-Orleans, 8th Nov 1815

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges,